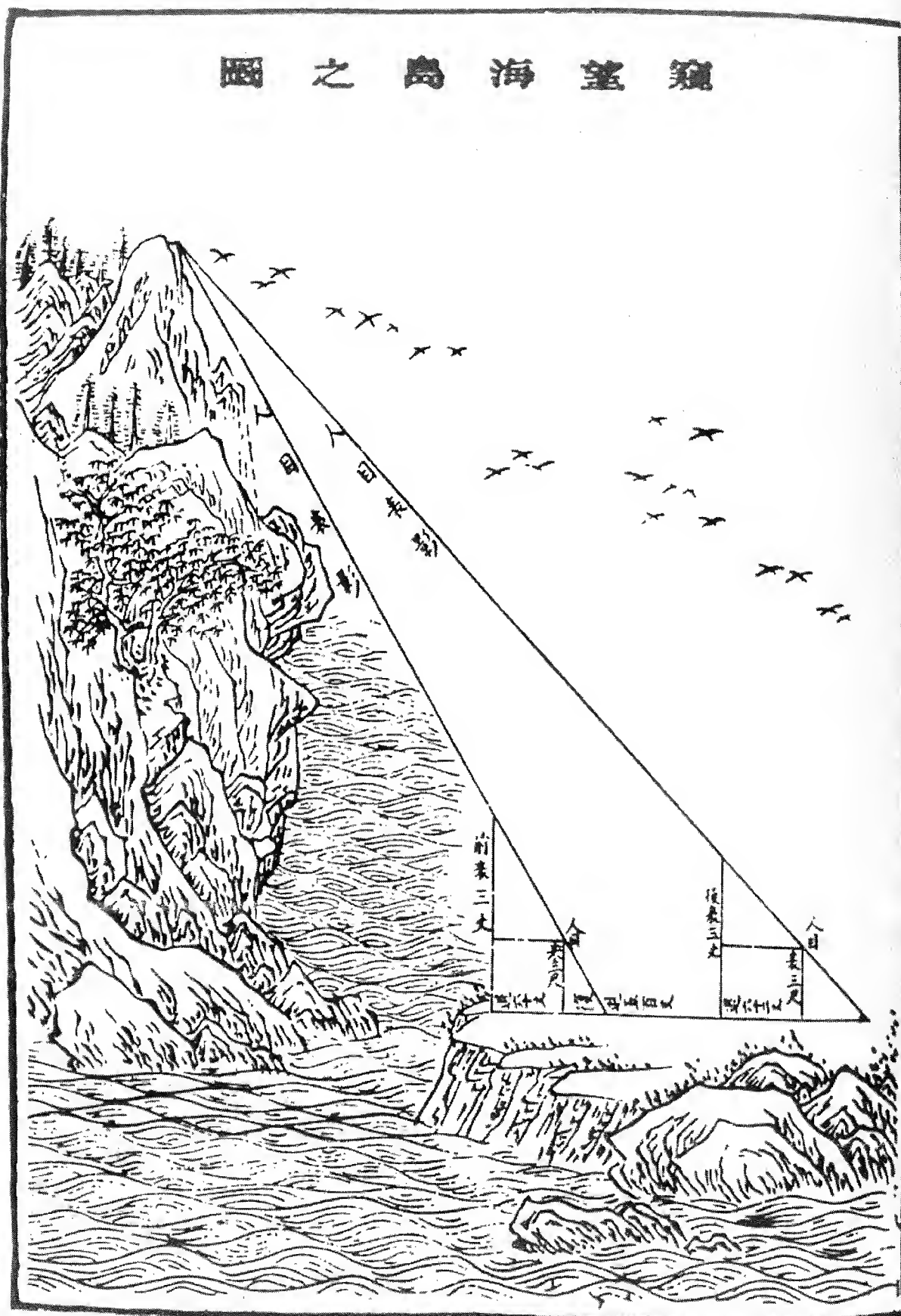


Makes things HARDER
for those AROUND you

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.



Second, redefined 1967 as a duration of **9,192,631,770** periods of **radiation** corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the **caesium-133** atom at temp of OK.

An **escapement** is a device in mechanical watches and clocks that transfers energy to the timekeeping element (the "**impulse** action") and allows the number of its **oscillations** to be counted (the "**locking** action"). The impulse action transfers energy to the clock's timekeeping element (usually a pendulum or balance wheel) to replace the energy lost to friction during its cycle and keep the timekeeper oscillating. The escapement is driven by force from a coiled spring or a suspended weight, transmitted through the timepiece's gear train. Each swing of the pendulum or balance wheel releases a tooth of the escapement's escape wheel gear, allowing the clock's gear train to advance or "escape" by a fixed amount. This regular periodic advancement moves the clock's hands forward at a steady rate. At the same time the tooth gives the timekeeping element a push, before another tooth catches on the escapement's pallet, returning the escapement to its "locked" state. The sudden stopping of the escapement's tooth is what generates the characteristic "**ticking**" sound heard in operating mechanical clocks and watches.

Split tally

The split tally was a technique which became common in medieval Europe, which was constantly short of money (coins) and predominantly illiterate, in order to record bilateral exchange and debts. A stick (squared hazelwood sticks were most common) was marked with a system of **notches** and then split lengthwise. This way the two halves both record the same notches and each party to the transaction received one half of the marked stick **as proof**.

those who were caught were forced into a **grain sack** that was tied at the end. Then they were beaten with iron bars. The sacks were covered in blood

A multipored device

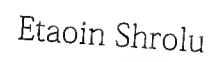
~~We sold blood because we were poor.~~

the circuits

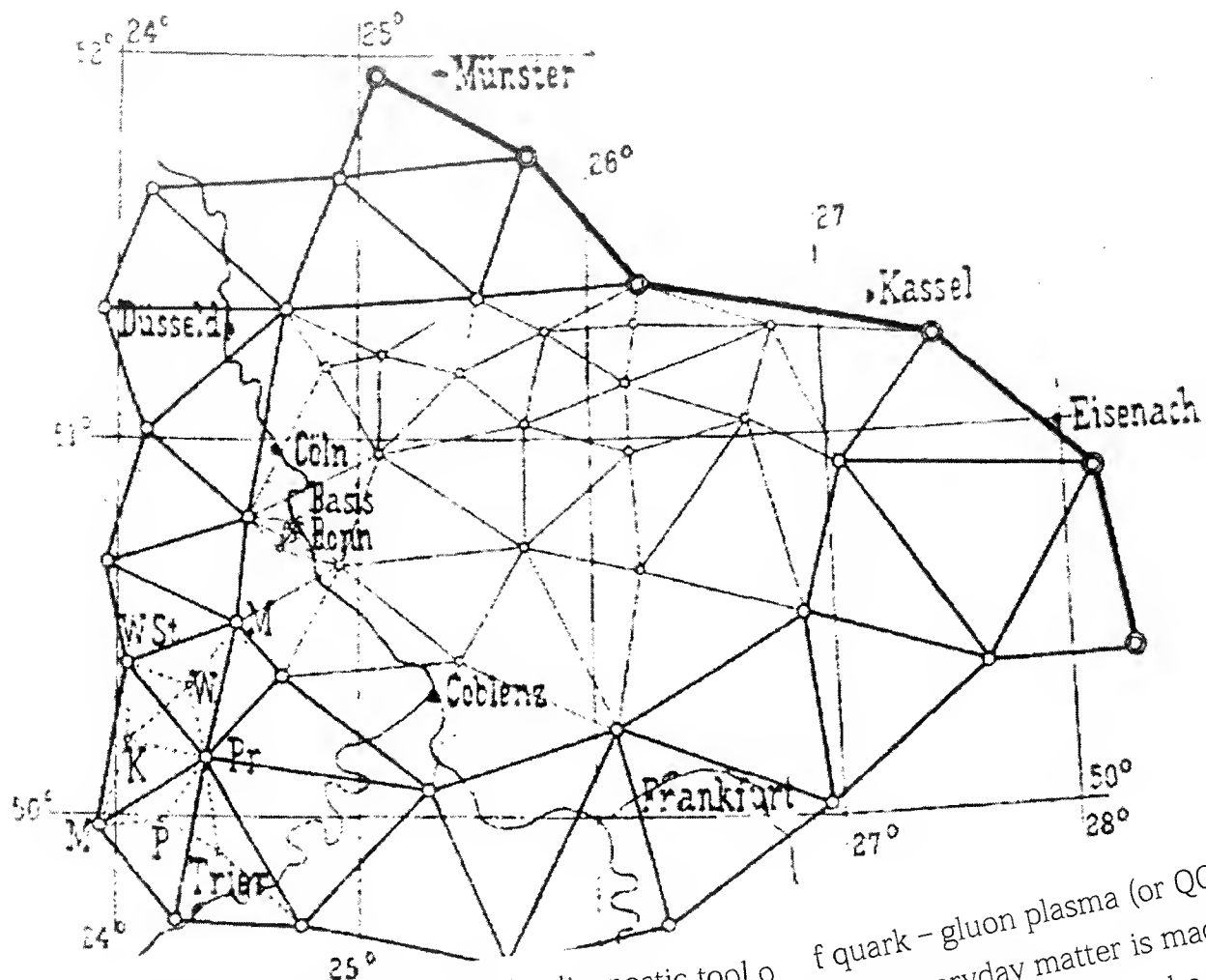


many technologies

and, in rare cases, plasma.



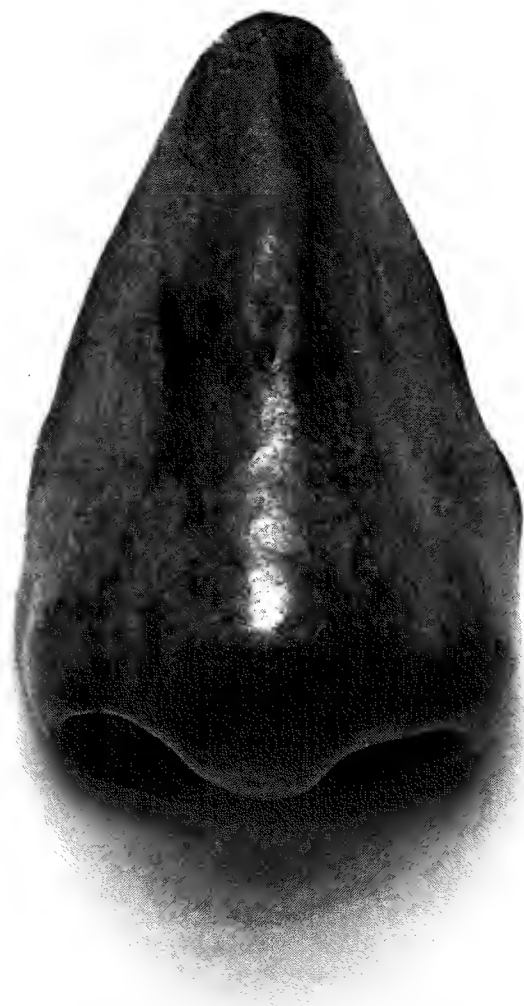
yep she was close to
the bone.



Strangeness production is formation and properties of quarks are formed in dominant mechanism: gluon plasma. When availability of strange quarks is otherwise abundant in the high-energy environments of CERN's Large Hadron Collider.

4. **Di** a signature and a diagnostic tool of quark-gluon plasma (or QGP). Unlike up and down quarks, from which everyday matter is made, strange quarks are produced in pair-production processes in collisions between constituents of the plasma. The production of quark-gluon plasma involves gluons only present when matter has become a quark-gluon plasma. When quark-gluon plasma disassembles into hadrons in a breakup process, the high-energy quarks and antiquarks helps to produce antimatter containing multiple strange quarks, which is otherwise rare. Similar considerations are at play in the first interactions and is only made at the beginning of the collision process in the Collider.

oh you so processing

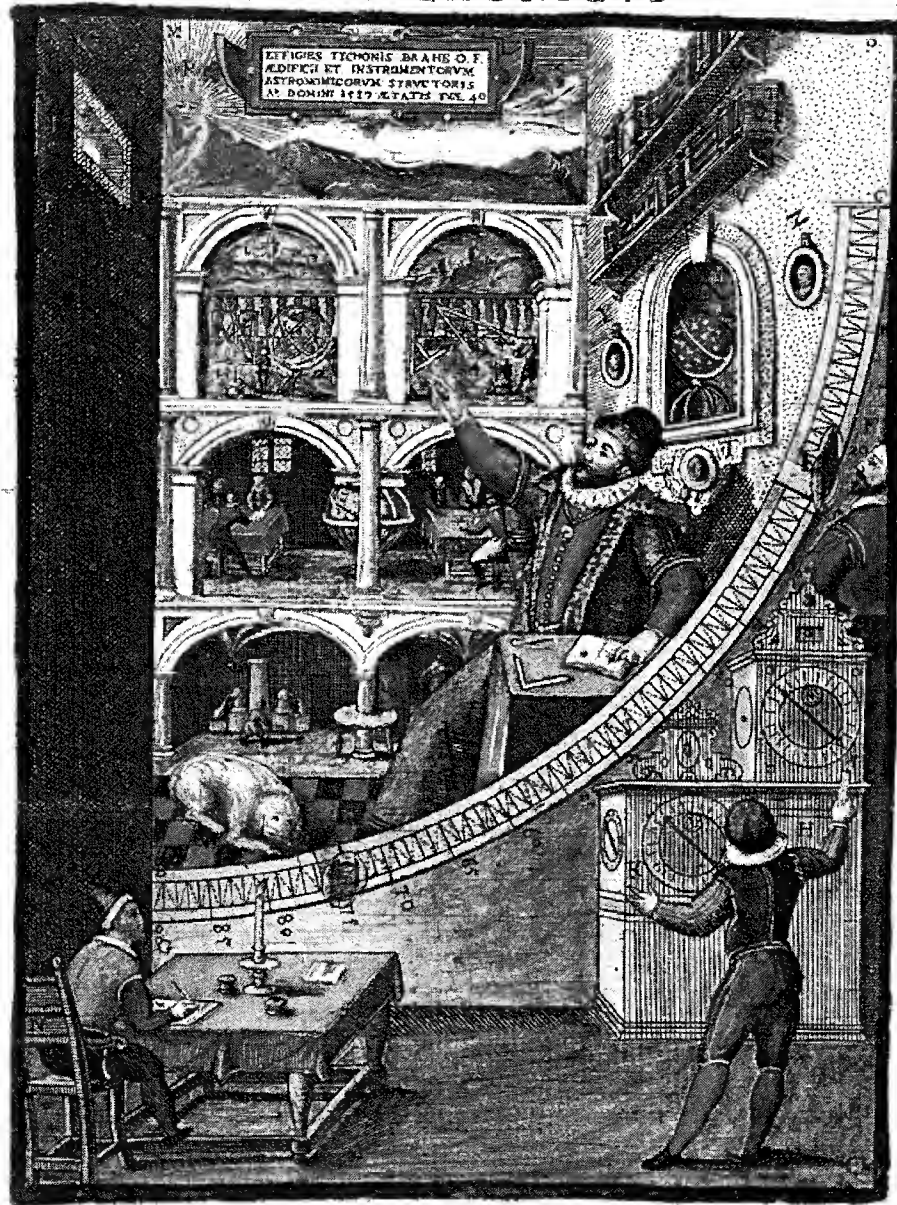


Cwm fjord bank glyphs vext quiz

To the electronic laser resonators!
Television sets!

Phase transitions are common

QVADRANS MVRALIS SIVE TICHONICVS.



EXPLI-

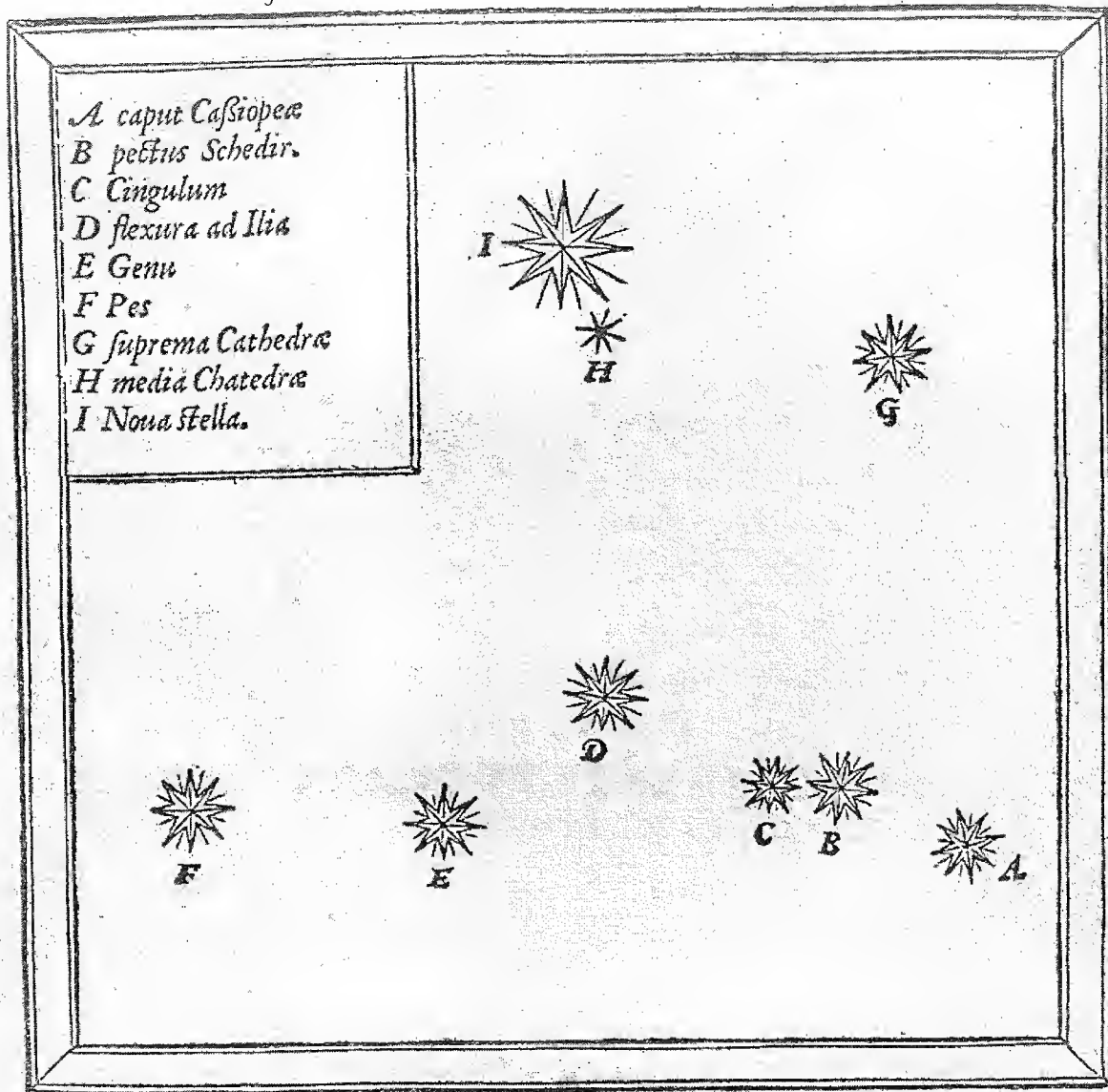
“...extruded into fibers!”

NASA

Spaceships

Lost
Cats

As the filaments emerge from the holes in the spinneret, the liquid polymer is converted first to a rubbery state and then solidified. This process of extrusion and solidification of **endless filaments** is called spinning, not to be confused with the textile operation of the same name, where short pieces of staple fiber are twisted into yarn.



*Distantiam verò huius stellæ à fixis aliquibus
in hac Cassiopeiæ constellatione, exquisito instrumento,
& omnium minutorum capaci, aliquoties obseruavi. In-
ueni autem eam distare ab ea, quæ est in pectore, Schedir
appellata B, 7. partibus & 55. minutis: à superiori
verò*

Ballooning, sometimes called kiting, is a behaviour in which spiders and some other invertebrates use air-borne dispersal to move between locations.

who w

4

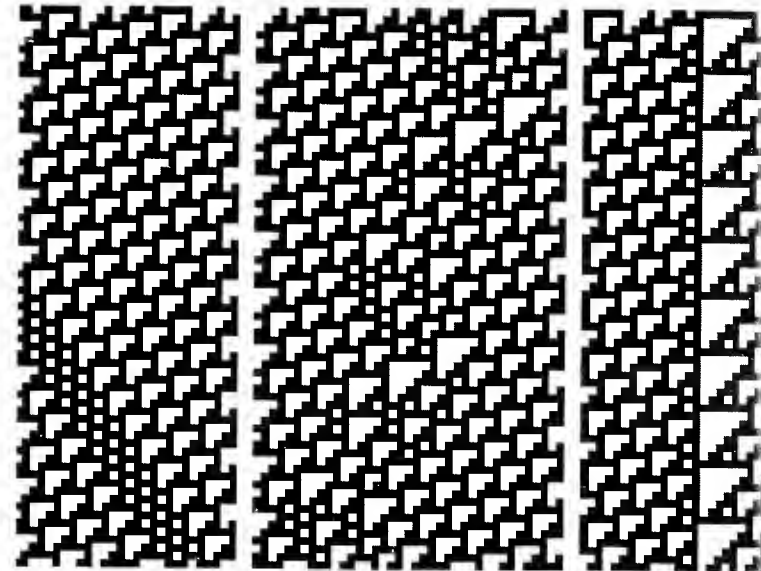
In their initial state, the fiber-forming polymers are solids and therefore must be first converted into a fluid state for extrusion. This is usually achieved by **melting**, if the polymers are thermoplastic synthetics (i.e., they soften and melt when heated), or by dissolving them in a suitable solvent if they are non-thermoplastic cellulosics. If they cannot be dissolved or melted directly, they must be chemically treated to form soluble or thermoplastic **derivatives**. Recent technologies have been developed for some specialty fibers made of polymers that do not melt, dissolve, or form appropriate derivatives. For these materials, the small fluid molecules are mixed and reacted to form the otherwise intractable polymers during the extrusion process (if you are interested in the latest information on extrusion, [click here to go to the PolySort chat board on the topic](#)).

s paper from the published conference proceedings
ame known.

k.

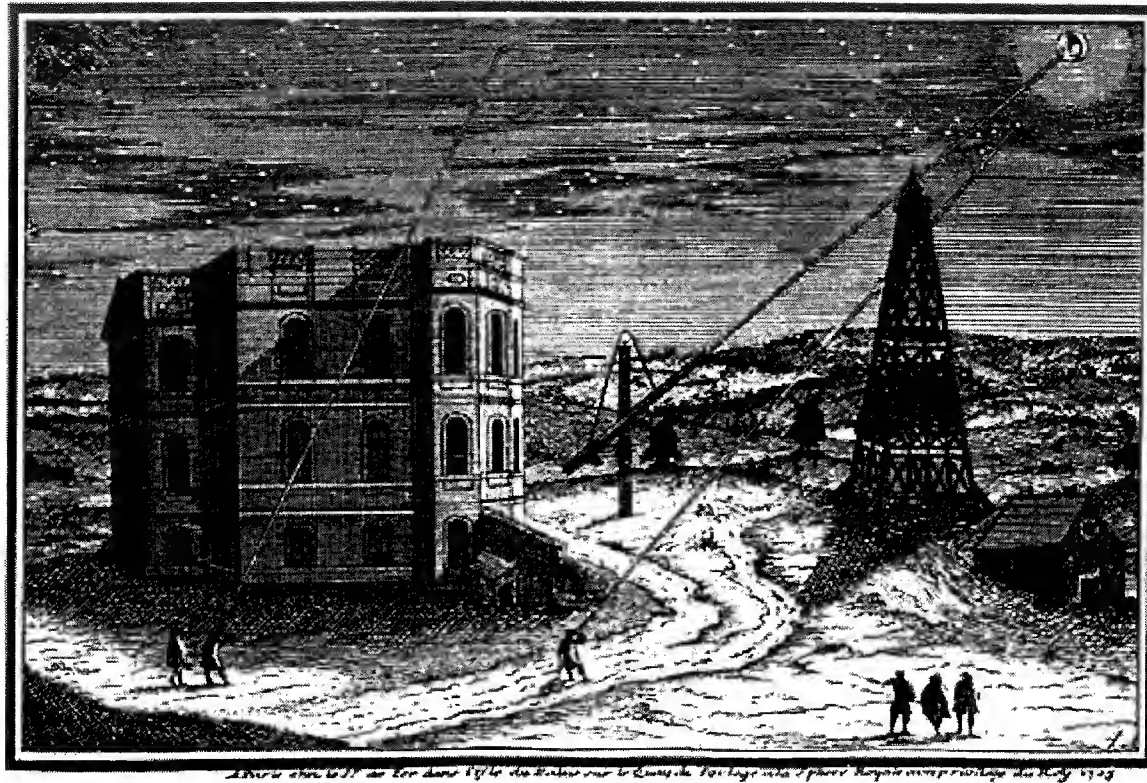
temporarily forgotten,

infinitely repeating pattern in a Rule 110 un



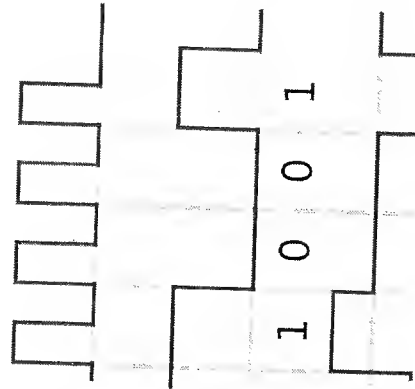
INTEROBANGS

be used

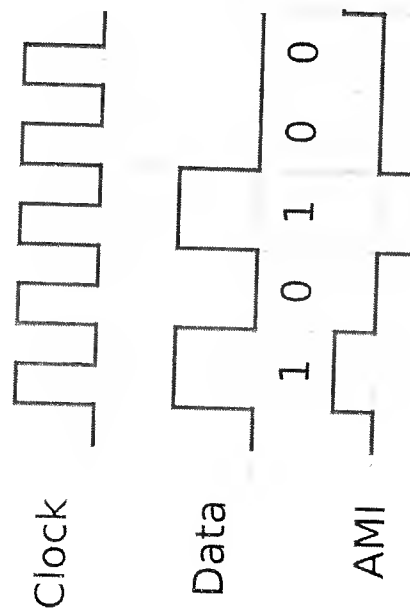


A **tachyonic antitelephone** is a hypothetical device in theoretical physics that could be used to send signals into one's own past. Albert Einstein in 1907^{[1][2]} presented a thought experiment of how **faster-than-light** signals can lead to a paradox of **causality**, which was described by Einstein and Arnold Sommerfeld in 1910 as a means "to telegraph into the past".^[3] The same thought experiment was described by Richard Chace Tolman in 1917;^[4] thus, it is also known as Tolman's paradox.

A water clock or **clepsydra** (Greek κ λ ε ψ ύ δ ρ α from κ λ έ π τ ε ι ν kleptein, '**to steal**'; ύ δ ω ρ hydor, 'water') is any timepiece in which time is measured by the regulated flow of liquid into (inflow type) or out from (outflow type) a vessel where the amount is then measured.



The **most sophisticated** water-powered **astronomical** clock was **Al-Jazari's** castle clock, considered by some to be an early example of a **programmable** analog computer, in **1206**



An **analog computer** is a form of computer that uses the continuously **changeable aspects** of physical phenomena such as electrical, mechanical, or hydraulic quantities to model the problem being solved. In contrast, digital computers represent varying quantities **symbolically**, as their numerical values change. As an analog computer does not use discrete values, but rather continuous values, processes cannot be reliably repeated with exact equivalence, as they can with Turing machines. Analog computers do not **suffer** from the quantization noise inherent in digital computers, but are limited instead by analog noise.

~~spinnerule~~ plural spinnerules)

One of the numerous small spinning tubes on the spinnerets of spiders.

reverse $O(n^2)$

Consider performing insertion
when the numbers are already sorted

case for the algorithm

A ~~spinneret~~ is a device used to extrude a polymer solution or polymer melt to form fibers. Streams of viscous polymer exit via the spinneret into air or liquid leading to a phase inversion which allows the polymer to solidify.^[1] The individual polymer chains tend to align in the fiber because of viscous flow. This airstream liquid-to-fiber formation process is similar to the production process for cotton candy. The fiber production process is generally referred to as "spinning." Depending on the type of spinneret used, either solid or hollow fibers can be formed.

A **tally** (or tally stick) was an ancient memory aid device used to record and document numbers, quantities, or even messages. Tally sticks first appear as animal bones carved with notches, in the Upper Paleolithic; a notable example is the Ishango Bone. Historical reference is made by Pliny the Elder (AD 23 – 79) about the best wood to use for tallies, and by Marco Polo (1254 – 1324) who mentions the use of the tally in China. Tallies have been used for numerous purposes such as messaging and scheduling, and especially in financial and legal transactions, to the point of being currency.

series of tally marks carved in three columns running running running the length of the tool.